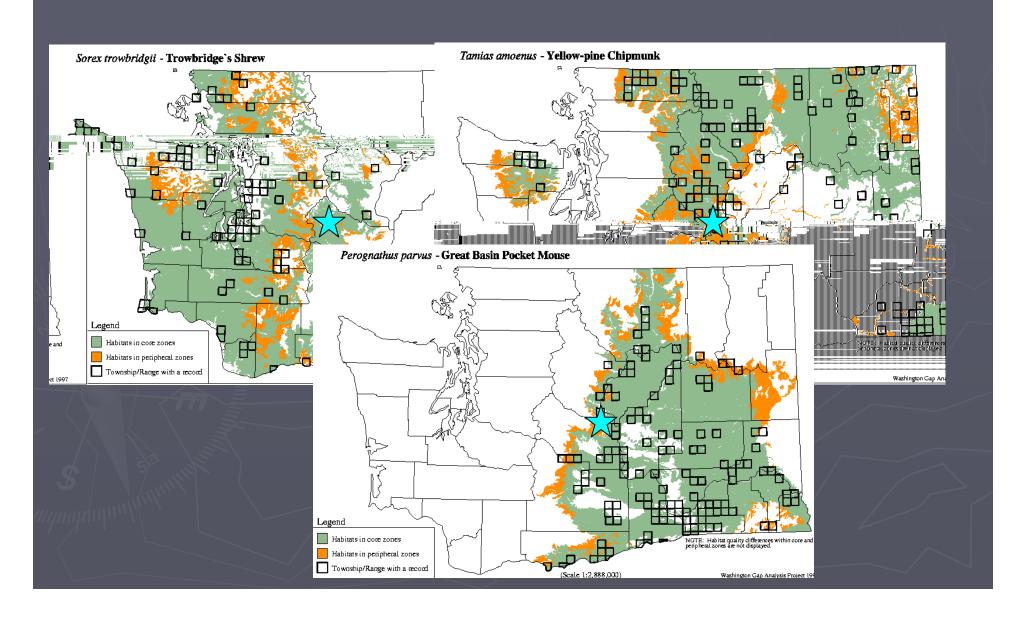
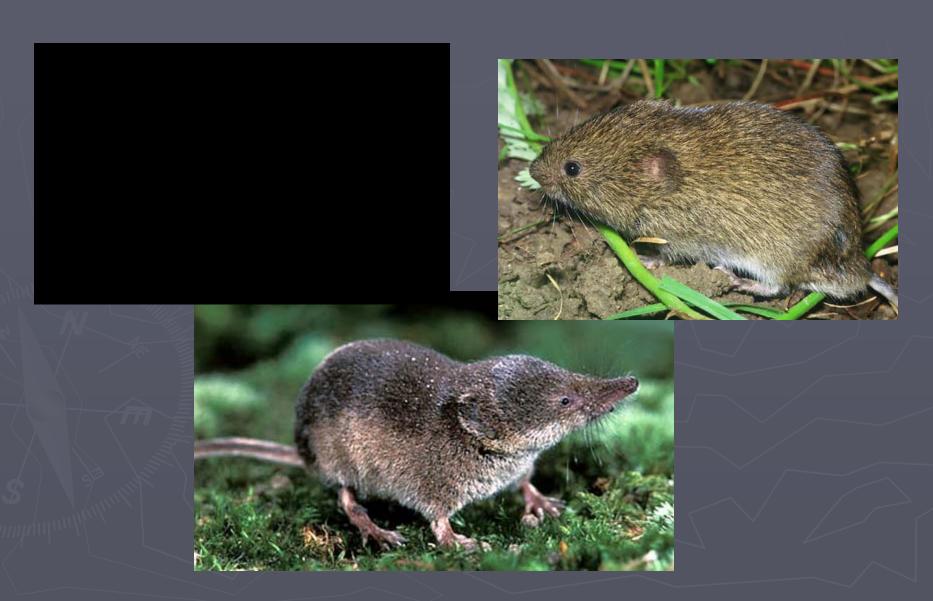
# Small Mammals in Dry Forests

John Lehmkuhl Wenatchee Forestry Sciences Lab

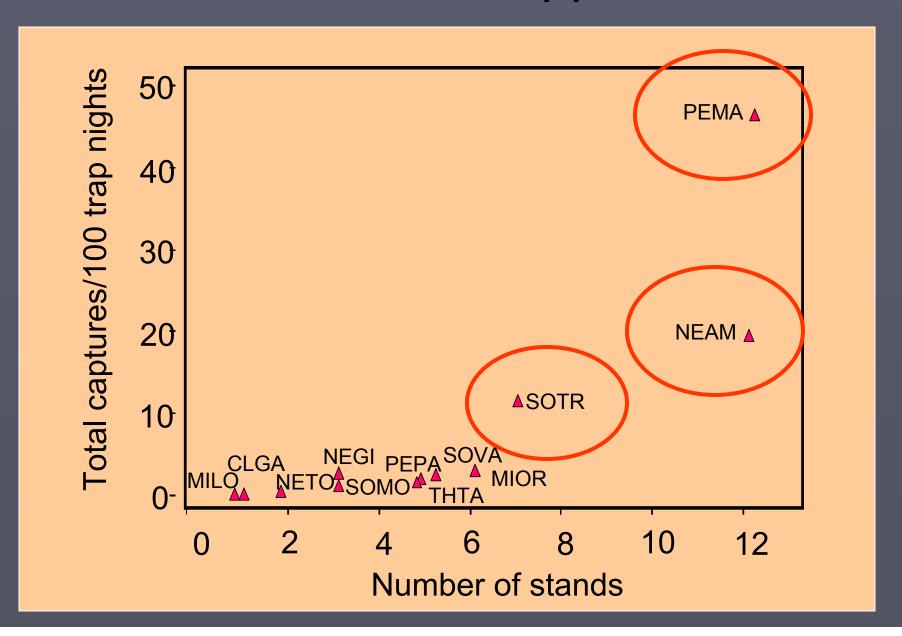
## Biogeography complex....



## Mice, voles, and shrews



### Diverse, but a few spp dominate



### Mesic stands more diverse...

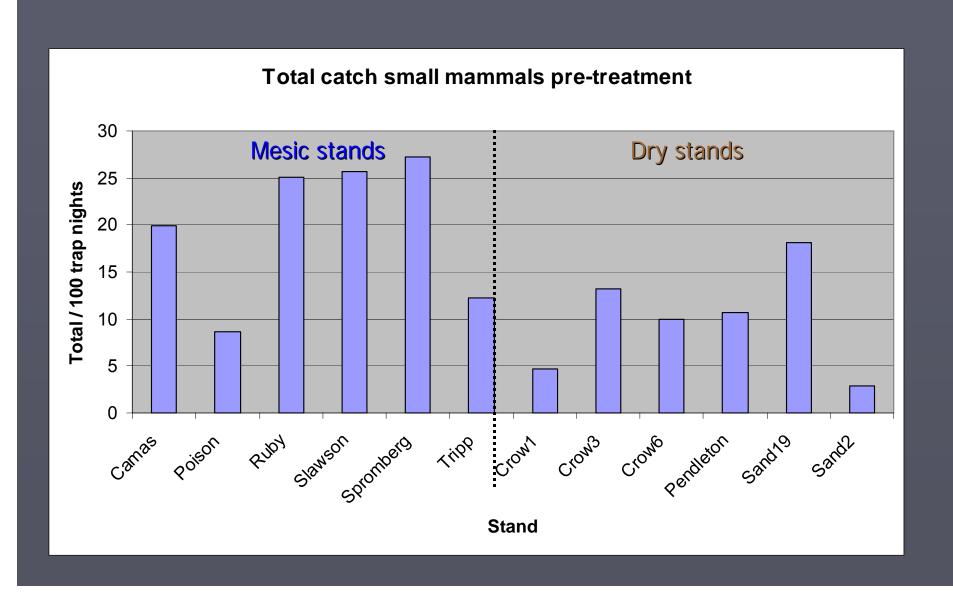
"Mesic-site" spp.
southern red-backed vole

Mesic stands

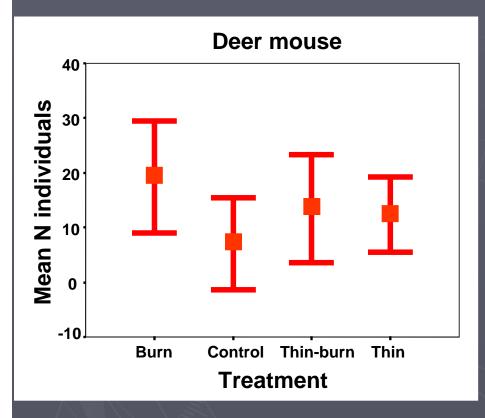
1

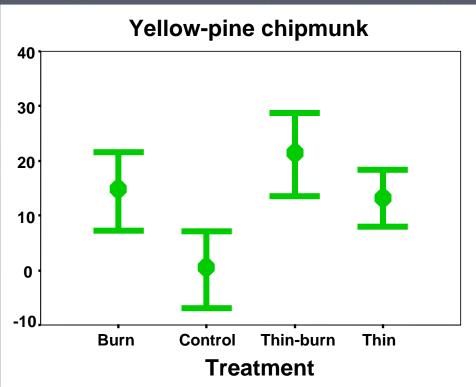
Dry stands

### More abundant in mesic stands, too



## 2 spp. dominate post-treatment...

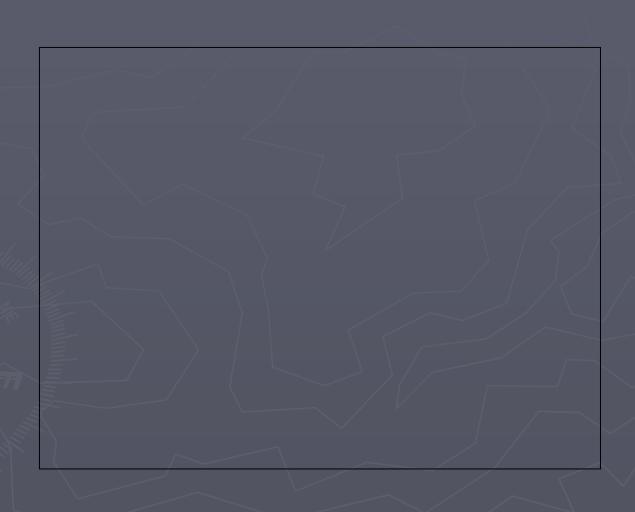




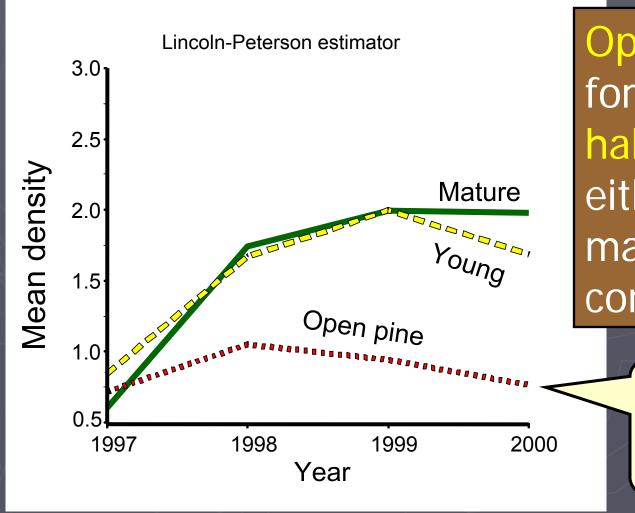
No difference considering pre-treatment abundances

Treatments > Control

## Flying squirrels in the Swauk



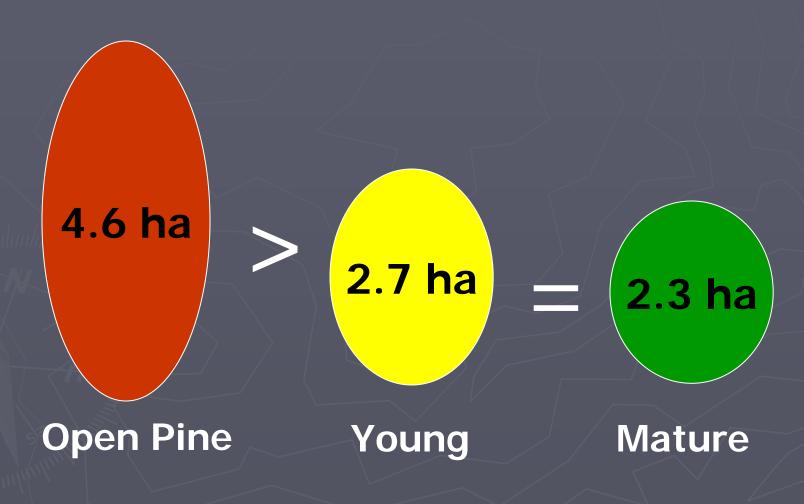
## Flying squirrel density



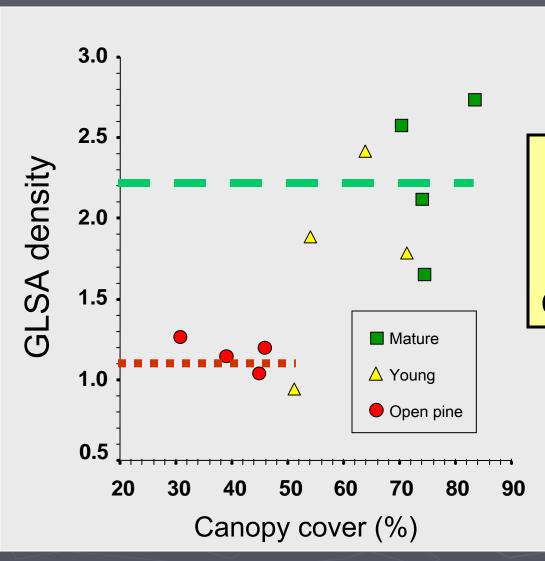
Open pine forest is *poorer* habitat than either young or mature mixed-conifer forest

.....but, these densities are as high as many westside habitats!

## Home range area as indicator of habitat quality.....

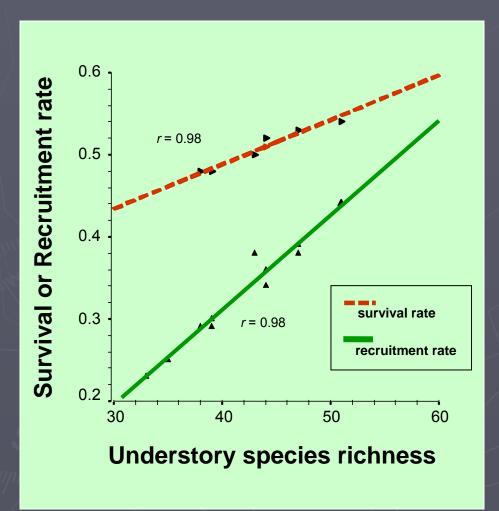


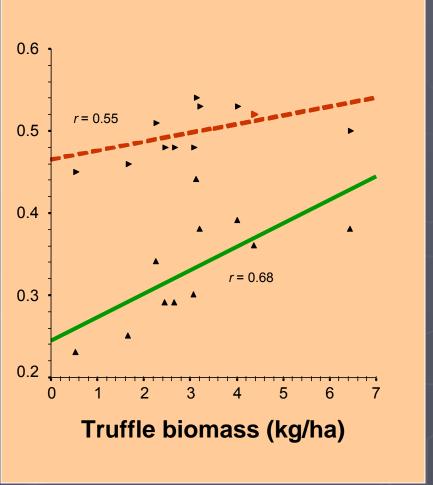
## Habitat correlates of density



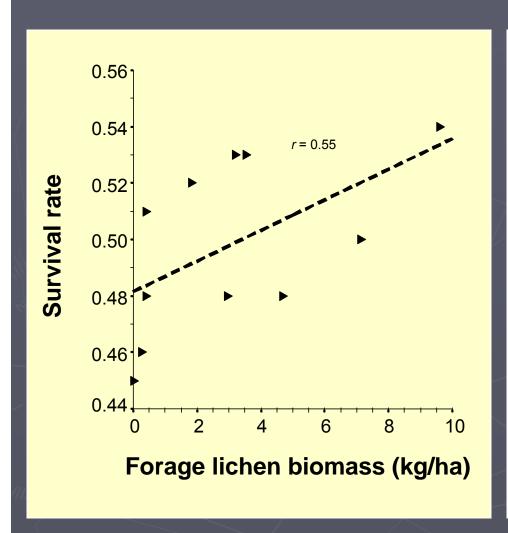
Tree canopy cover was the single best correlate of density

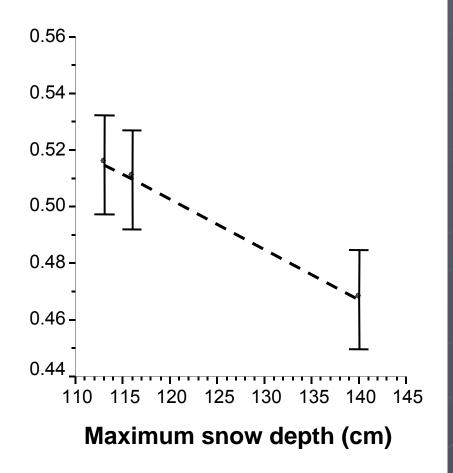
## Recruitment & survival increase with understory richness & truffle biomass....



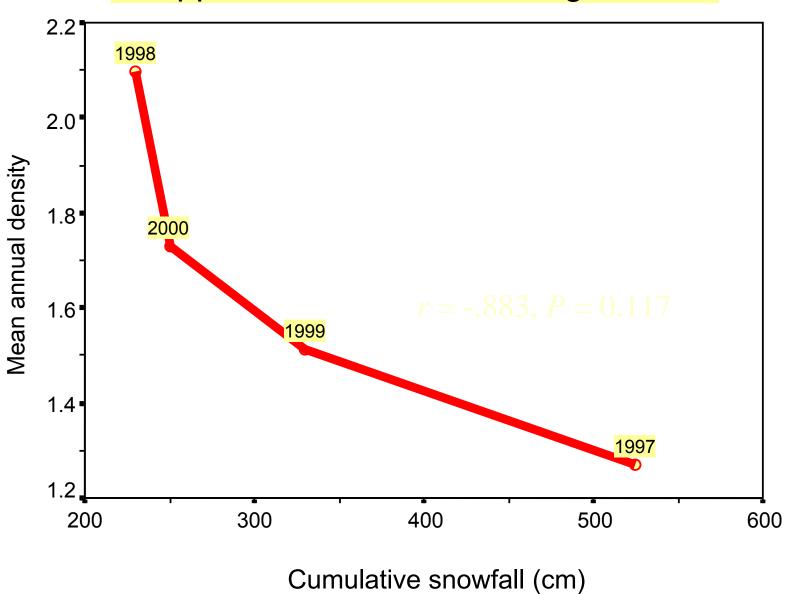


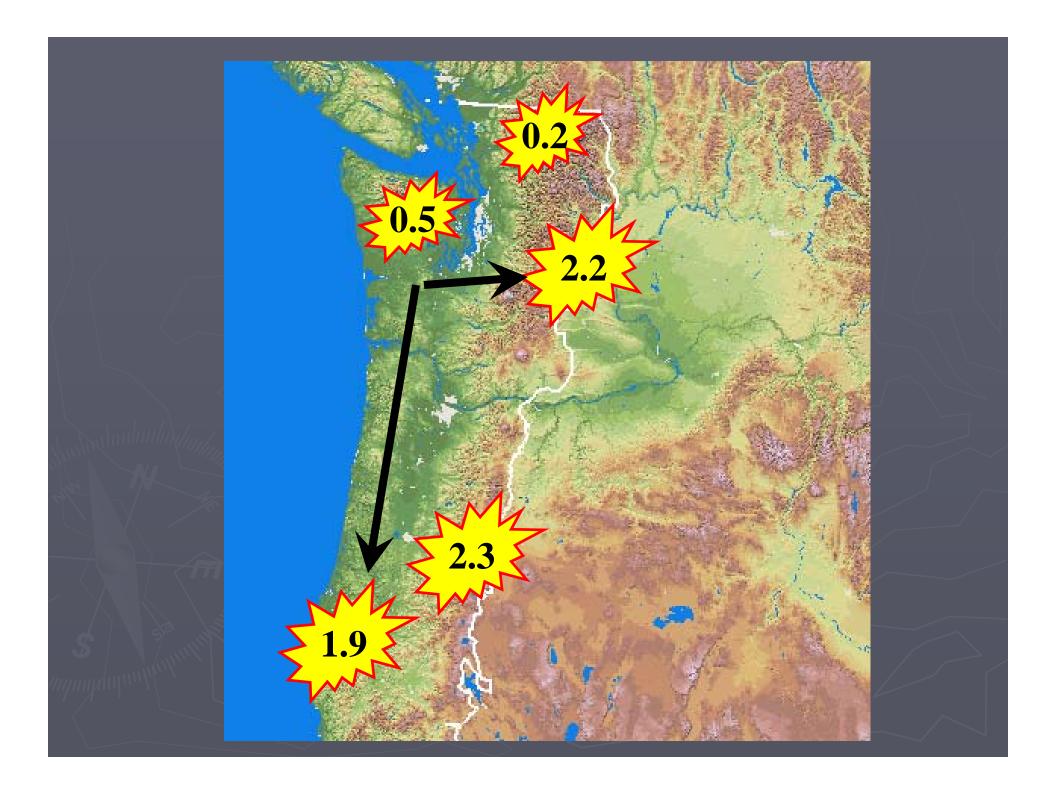
## Survival increases with forage lichen biomass & declines with *snow depth*





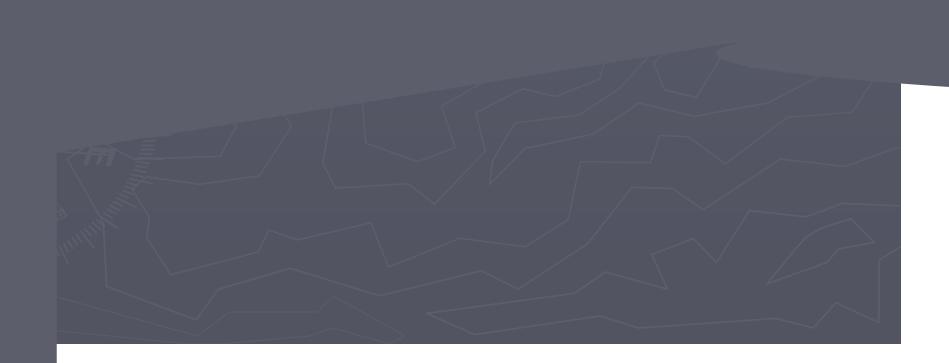
#### All spp. decline with increasing snowfall





### Bushy-tailed woodrats in the Swauk





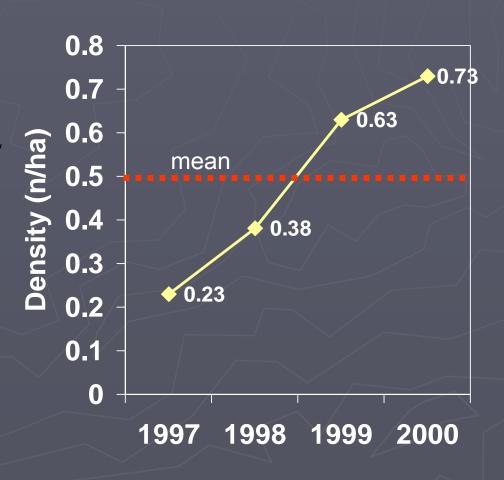
## Density changes over time....

Range: 0.23 – 0.73 woodrats / ha.

Increased each year,  $\lambda \approx 1.8$  across all cover types.

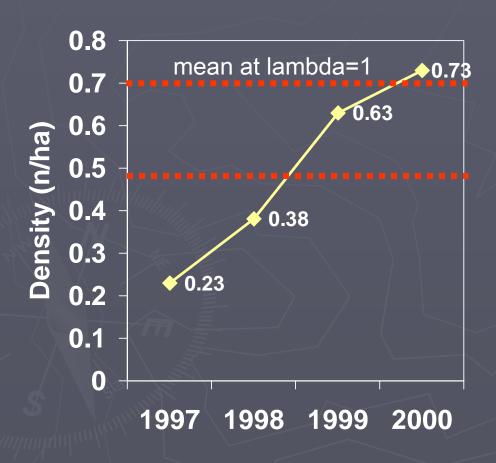
Annual survival ~0.14 / yr

#### **Density over time**

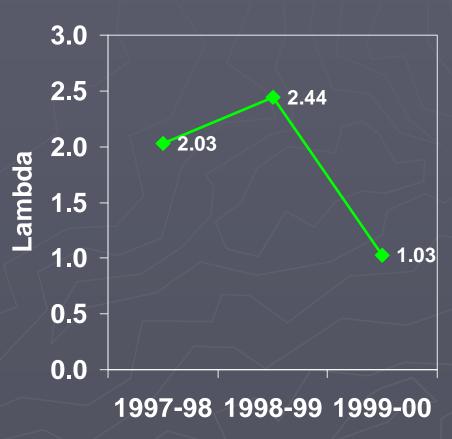


## Demography

#### **Density over time**



#### Rate of increase

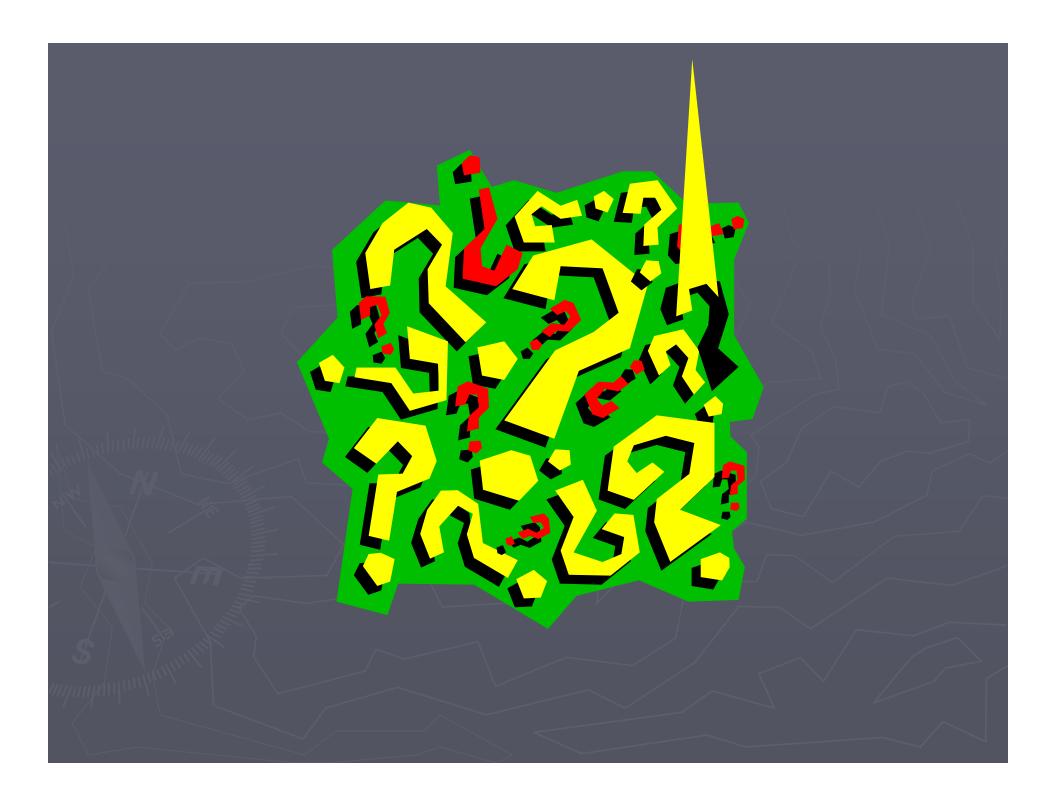


## Density east vs. west

## More abundant in eastern Cascades than western OR & WA (review by Carey et al.1999).

- All stands & 90% of sessions...vs... westside 42% sessions, local extinctions, & none in some stands.
- Our mean 0.42 woodrats/ha matched only by Umpqua sites.
- Our mean 4x higher than 6 of 7 sites in Carey et al.

#### Woodrat density increases with dead wood & mistletoe... Rock was not a factor, but absence may Woodrat density groups explain low high Group mean de survival rates (woodrats/ha 0.54 0. Large snag density <20/ha Woodrats most abundant Mistletoe index <5.0 where more snags, mistletoe, & logs Soft log cover <1.3%



## Vegetation complex....

